

economic problem. Why, from colonial times onward, the island's abundant resources were not put to better use can not be explained in a single paragraph nor in hundreds of emotion-packed essays. It is doubtful, however, that all of Cuba's woes may be traced to a particular form of entrepreneurial organization.

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The Puerto Rico Problem. By EDWARD B. LOCKETT. Foreword by GEORGE J. OLIVER. New York, 1964. Exposition Press, Inc. Notes. Appendix. Reading References. Index. Pp. 196. \$4.00.

Edward B. Lockett's problem could be more accurately stated as chromophobia. His aversion to colors—red Communism, pink Socialism, and “largely dark-skinned” Puerto Ricans—appears with repetitious monotony in every chapter of this thinly disguised racist diatribe. This spectre of a “steady stream of dark-skinned” migrants, naïvely carrying the subversive doctrines of Socialism or Communism, presents, in the opinion of the author, a grave threat to our national security and an intolerable menace to the social stability of many mainland communities.

The Puerto Rico problem is both defined and solved, at least to the satisfaction of Mr. Lockett, in the first brief chapter. Those hearty spirits who persist in reading further will find some statistical trappings which usually come from government publicity releases and serve to give this featherweight study a guise of a work of the social sciences. A very brief historical survey, replete with some minor and some not so minor errors, occupies the middle section of the book. The closing chapters evaluate in accord with the author's curious sense of objectivity the balance sheet of U.S.-Puerto Rican relations and further elaborate his proposals to correct the gross imbalance encountered.

Beyond historical errors or inaccurate observations what really bugs me

about this book is that it is a skillful job of defamation of the character of the Puerto Rican people. Interspersed among the recitation of data and a readable, if highly erroneous, historical survey Lockett manages to drop his innuendos, asides, and even libelous insults which serve to characterize his work as a product of a pitifully scared reactionary making a last desperate effort to prevent the society which protects him from collapsing all around him. There are at least four instances of this technique used in this short book: Lockett quotes so-called objective testimony of U. S. Army officers as to the unreliability of the Puerto Rican soldier and thus puts in doubt by implication the character, intelligence, dedication, and loyalty of the Puerto Rican people.

In a similar fashion, we learn that while objective studies indicate that Puerto Ricans are not responsible for more than their share of crime and juvenile delinquency, the U. S. crime rate is still adversely affected by the influx of Puerto Ricans (page 52). Demonstrating a singular lack of understanding of the cultural environment and mores of the people he is pretending to study, Lockett links common-law marriages with a high rate of prostitution, polygamy, and immorality (page 84.)

This is not a book for your university library or, for that matter, any library, but you will probably receive a complimentary copy anyway from the Richmond [Va.] Professional [?] Institute which sponsored the study and publication.

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Trujillo: The Last Caesar. By GENERAL ARTURO ESPAILLAT. Chicago, 1963. Henry Regnery Co. Index. Pp. 192. \$4.95.

The black legend that was Trujillo has been more easily exploited than exploded, and Espailat's contribution does not deviate much from this rule despite his exceptional familiarity with the subject.